



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

It is pointed out that the white pine is delimited by conditions of humid and cold atmospheres such as are found in northern latitudes and high altitudes. Its distribution is perhaps more dependent on humidity than on temperature, or rather on a low transpiration factor, that is, such a relation of heat and moisture, both at the foot and at the top, that the thin foliage can readily perform its function.

Besides the distribution of the white pine, the monograph treats of the white pine lumber industry, the original stand and present supplies, the morphological characters, the seed and seed supply, the structure and development of the wood, the growth and development in open stand and in the forest, growth in volume, the yield of white pine, and dangers and diseases. Contributions by two specialists on insect enemies and wood of the white pine add to the economic interest. The appendix, which comprises more than half the monograph, consists of seven sets of tables of measurements, and a careful explanation of the forms used in the investigations.—H. N. WHITFORD.

MINOR NOTICES.

AMONG THOSE who have taken advantage of the offer of the Division of Forestry to make a personal study of areas which offer favorable opportunities to illustrate forest management are the owners of two large tracts of land in the Adirondacks. The results of the investigation are embodied in a recent bulletin⁴ of the Department. The author makes a plea for an American system of forestry. He discusses six measures of prime importance for the proper care of the European forest, though they would be exceedingly impracticable if applied to the plots under consideration, and then proceeds to propose a simple system of management that will enable the owner to make a profit from the land and at the same time secure the permanence of the forest.

Among the features of great interest to the ecologist is the special consideration of the spruce. Under this head the habits of the spruce, the influence of situation and soil on its character and distribution, its tolerance of shade, and its reproduction are discussed in a clear and scientific manner. Another valuable feature is the presence of a large number of illustrations, mainly from photographs, and of two contour maps of the regions described.—H. N. WHITFORD.

DR. C. F. MILLSPAUGH has issued as Vol. II, no. 1, of the Botanical Series of the Field Columbian Museum the first part of his *Plantae Utorwanae*, being a catalogue of the species. The plants were collected between December 1898 and March 1899 in Bermuda, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, Culebras, Santo Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, The Caymans, Cozumel, Yucatan, and the

⁴GRAVES, HENRY S.: Practical forestry in the Adirondacks. Bulletin no. 26, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry.

Alacran shoals, during the Antillean cruise of the yacht Utowana. An itinerary gives information as to the time devoted to each station, and a second part will contain a detailed account of the ecological observations, and also the plates made from the many fine photographs secured. The list of species is surprisingly long when one considers the shortness of the time and the often unfavorable conditions for collecting. Thirty-four new species are described, distributed from the fungi to the Compositae. —J. M. C.

MR. E. W. HERVEY, of New Bedford, Mass., has published independently his observations on "The colors of flowers."⁵ In it he records a large amount of work which might have been better directed had he made himself familiar with the rather extensive literature on the subject. In a section on the sequence of color he assails with a vigor and directness worthy of a better object the shallow generalizations of Grant Allen on this subject. His presentation has no logical sequence and no definite marshaling of the many discrete facts which he has gathered respecting the relation of insects to color, nor any adequate correlation of these facts with the host of previous observations.—C. R. B.

THE MOST recent fascicles of Engler and Prantl's *Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* are nos. 193 and 194. The former contains the conclusion of Plectobasidiineæ (Sclerodermineæ) by ED. FISCHER, and the beginning of *Fungi imperfecti* by G. LINDAU. The Sphærospidales are taken up, the 107 genera of Sphærioidaceæ being presented, and the Nectrioidaceæ begun. No. 194 contains the conclusion of Polypodiaceæ, Parkeriaceæ, Matoniaceæ, Gleicheniaceæ, Schizæaceæ, and Osmundaceæ, all by L. DIELS, and the beginning of Hydropteridineæ by R. SADEBECK.—J. M. C.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS.

SOME INTERESTING NOTES on *Arceuthobium pusillum* have been published by Hermann von Schrenk in *Rhodora* for January.

PROFESSOR J. M. HOLZINGER has found *Grimmia teretinervis* Limpr. growing near Winona, Minn. The species is new to North America.

AN ANNOTATED LIST of the puff-balls, slime-moulds, and cup-fungi of Orleans county, New York, has been published by Dr. Charles E. Fairman, of Lyndonville, in Proc. Rochester Acad. Sci. 3: 206-220. 1900.

DR. ROLAND THAXTER continues to discover new Laboulbeniaceæ. In a recent paper he describes 68 new species and 7 new genera of this family. This great extension of our knowledge of these fungi is in part the result of an examination of insect collections in the British and Paris Museums from all over the world, and of material from correspondents, as well as that gathered by the author in Maine, Florida, and elsewhere.—C. R. B.

⁵ 8vo. paper, pp. 105, figs. 3.